Nippon Times

No. 16,474 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

Reich Troops Advance In Moder River Area

Domei

BERLIN, January 27.—Focal points in the fighting on the Western Front during the past 24 hours continued to be at the area on the lower Roer, central Luxemburg, and northern Alsace. In all these sectors Anglo-American breakthrough attempts, which were particularly aimed at the German wedge west of Hagenau, were frustrated by the Germans. With fresh troops, and over a broad front the British attacked the German Roer bridgehead on both sides of Heinsberg and managed to press nearer the Heinsberg-Roermond road, and south of it to the fringes of the Roer Plain. Their breakthrough attempt, however, failed along the entire front.

Units of the U.S. Ninth Army, cooperating with the British, attacked the German positions on both sides of Jeulich. These attacks, however, had only a tying-up character and all broke down before the withering fire of the German defense. American pressure continued against the German salient between Monschau and Echternach. Although the Americans made no headway at the flanks, strong frontal attacks resulted in gains in the region of the sources of the Clef on the Diekirch-St. Vith road.

Meanwhile, American resistance stiffened in the third focal point of the Western Front—lower Alsace. In the Moder River sector, the German forces, after taking the tenaciously defended villages of Niegern and Kindweiler, reached Roth and Rivulet. German bridgeheads established on the west bank of the Moder resisted American onslaughts throughout the day. In the bridgehead northwest of Sweighausen alone, 18 American attacks were repulsed within 11 hours. German bridgeheads west and southeast of Hagenau also withstood continuous enemy pressure.

In upper Alsace the fighting was less severe. South of Strasbourg, the Germans warded off several attacks near Benfeld, to the south of Cerstein and Ostheim. To the north of Colmar, the Housen locality was recaptured in a surprise counterattack. Local fighting in the Sennheim sector caused no change in the situation.

Nanking Raider Downed

Domei

NANKING, January 28.—Nine P-51 planes of the American air force in China appeared over Nanking at about 2 p.m. Saturday and bombed and machinegunned the city for about 30 minutes. The Japanese Anti-Air Raid Units immediately counterattacked the enemy planes, bringing down one of them. Damage caused by the enemy was negligible.

GIVEN EDUCATION POST

Count Kodama Replacing Minister Ninomiya Temporarily

Count Hideo Kodama, Minister without Portfolio, was appointed acting Education Minister pro tem during the absence of Education Minister Lieutenant General Harushige Ninomiya on account of a protracted illness. Finding it difficult for Minister Ninomiya to attend the present Diet session, due to illness, Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso acted in accordance with Article 9 of the Cabinet regulations to appoint Count Kodama for the position for the time being.

One of the most recent precedents was the appointment of Finance Minister Isao Kawada in the second Konoye Cabinet as Commerce and Industry Minister pro tem acting for Ichizo Kobayashi, who was dispatched to Batavia as Chief Delegate of the Japanese Mission to the Netherlands East Indies in August, 1940. It is reported that Minister Ninomiya is laid up with jaundice at his Yodobashi home, but his condition is not serious.

Gumbinnen Commander Named

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—Major Ivan Chudakov was named the first Soviet commandant of a German city under Soviet occupation. A Moscow report said that he had been appointed to take over Gumbinnen in East Prussia.

U.S. FIRM ON ARGENTINA

Ties With Fascist Regime Impossible, Says Stettinius

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—Non-recognition of the Argentine Government was clarified by Secretary of State Stettinius in his letter written to Representative John Anderson on January 27, according to a Washington report.

"It is absolutely impossible for the United States Government to resume ordinary diplomatic relation with the Fascist military government now controlling Argentina," he said in his letter.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 27

In Hungary our forces broke through the enemy defensive front between Lake Velencze and the Vali sector in night attacks and repulsed to the north, all Soviet counterattacks.

Hungarian assault groups after annihilating the enemy centers of resistance reached the eastern fringes of the Vertes Mountains.

Soviet attacks against the western part of Budapest were again repulsed. Our garrison of the town in the course of over one month destroyed or captured 71 tanks, 160 guns and 200 machine-guns while 64 planes were shot down.

South of the Vistula and in the Upper Silesian industrial district, the enemy achieved several major penetrations. In the tank battle at Gleiwitz, so far 30 enemy tanks were destroyed while on the Oder the enemy vainly continued his efforts to gain major bridgeheads, and several small bridgeheads were liquidated in counterattacks or narrowed down. Against the defense belt of Breslau the enemy yesterday made minor attacks without success while northwest of Breslau heavy fighting is in progress on the Oder but at several crossings the enemy was thrown back in counterattacks. Enemy formations advancing between Lissa and the Netze River were halted at Obra.

At Posen, Schneidemuehl and northwest of Bromberg, the fighting is going on while east of the lower Visula our divisions warded off the enemy formations in the bridgehead positions near Kulm, Graudenz and Marienwerder, and bitter street fighting is raging in Marienburg and Elbing. Between Frisches Haff and the district of the Masurian Lakes the Soviet breakthrough attempts were frustrated in fluctuating fighting, and lost ground was recaptured. North of the Masurian Lakes up to Frisches Haff heavy fighting developed against the Soviets who gained ground west on the Nordenburg-Gerdauen Road and east of Koenigsberg. Here 69 enemy tanks and 48 guns were destroyed.

On the Courland Front, Soviet attacks with the focal points southeast of Libau collapsed.

In Holland our troops repulsed the enemy attacks against the Maas bridgehead east of Gertruidenberg and frustrated the Canadian attempt to cross the river further to the east while on the lower Roer, enemy attacks were smashed. Northwest of Heinsberg the British achieved a local penetration but were halted in a counterthrust while in the southeastern sector the enemy was checked after having made an initial gain. Between Elsenborn and the Sauer River the American pressure somewhat slackened while the enemy attacks in the area northeast of St. Vith, on the northern Luxemburg frontier and in the Clerf sector collapsed. Southeast of Remisch on the Moselle local fighting continues.

In Alsace our troops consolidated their newly gained positions in the Roth and Moder sector and the enemy counterattacks were smashed. On the Ill River southeast of Rappoltsweiler as well as between Thann and Muehlhausen local fighting flared up in the course of which the attacking enemy was halted or thrown back in counterthrusts.

Our long range weapons on the enemy supply base of Antwerp is continuing incessantly.

Lively mutual scouting activity is reported from the central Italian Front west and north of Faenza.

Anglo-American low flying planes yesterday attacked places in the western Reich district particularly Meunster and the upper Rhine while the RAF carried out harassing flights over the Rhenish-Westphalian area early in the evening.

U.S. PRESIDENT WORRIED

Deplores Sceptical Attitude of Yanks, British Toward War

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—In a memorandum recently sent to the British Government, President Roosevelt stressed that the British and U.S. Governments must try to end the sceptical attitude of their peoples toward the war and ensure that the American and British peoples shall be completely free from suspicions of each other, The New Times reported yesterday quoting Raymond Daniel, its London correspondent.

Roosevelt, in the memorandum, deplored the fact that both the American and British peoples have begun to doubt whether the war is in truth being fought to defend democracy.

The President's action, it was further revealed, has excited attention everywhere as it came at a time when rumors were thick about a clash of interests between America and Britain on postwar and other questions, and about the peoples of the two countries becoming more violently suspicious of each other than they had been at any time since the outbreak of the war.

Red Army's Offensive In East Prussia Foiled

Domei

BERLIN, January 27.—Soviet breakthrough attempts in East Prussia between the Frisches Haff (Inland Lagoon) and the Masurian Lakes were frustrated in fluctuating fighting with stubbornly resisting German troops, front reports said today. Temporarily lost terrain was recaptured in driving counterattacks in which the Soviets lost a total of 61 tanks and 48 guns in East Prussia during the past 24 hours.

In their attack on Koenigsberg, the Soviets managed to advance westward south of the Pregel River, along the road from Nordenburg to Germaii Gerdauen as well as to the east of Koenigsberg. Fighting for these penetrations is still in progress. Competent German quarters have given no information on the exact positions in this sector as yet.

Fighting at the western wing of the Soviet pincers in East Prussia, that is, at the mouth of the Vistula, is particularly fierce. Bitter house to house fighting was raging at the old German fortress of Marienburg, where the Soviets interrupted the Koenigsberg-Schneidemuehl-Berlin line, which crosses the Nogat at this point. Heavy fighting was continuing to the northeast on the fringes of Elbing and in the strip of land stretching to the Frisches Haff.

Farther upward the Vistula towns of Marienwe, Kulm and Graudez were acting as a breakwater against the Soviet tide. In the fighting for West Prussia, 49 Soviet tanks were destroyed ih the past 48 hours. Soviet units which advanced beyond the Bromberg Canal were engaged in heavy fighting with grimly resisting German troops. The First White Russian Army, whose attacks on Posen were again repulsed, advanced northwest and southwest of that city as far as the 1939 German-Polish border. East of Schneidemuehl the Soviets reached the northern bank of the Netze River. Farther to the south the German positions on the Obra tributary of Warthe, forming the eastern border of Brandenburg Province, halted Marshal Shukov's forces pushing to the west.

Attacks during the past 24 hours on the German group defending Breslau were weak. Marshal Koniev was apparently trying to outflank Breslau and tried to throw his forces across the Oder River in force west of the city. Although the Soviets succeeded in crossing the river at several points they were again hurled back across by the Germans. Between Breslau and Upper Silesia, units of the First Ukrainian Army continued their attempts to form larger bridgeheads on the western bank of the Oder but failed to do so and some of their small bridgeheads in the meantime were liquidated. The fiercest fighting in the Silesian sector raged in the industrial area, where smashing fighting continued unabated. In a tank battle southwest of Gleiwitz, 30 Soviet tanks were knocked out. Fighting was in progress at the periphery of the town of Hindenburg.

U.S. Railways Snow-Bound

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—With rail transportation throughout the United States crippled as a result of severe snowstorms of several weeks duration, the United States Railway Union announced today that freight transportation throughout the country would be suspended for three days beginning today. Government-ordered freight and supplies for munitions plants, however, will be handled, the announcement said. Food and medical supplies will be handled if passed by the army and navy, the announcement added.

Reich Still Delivering Coal

Domei

BERLIN, January 27—Distorted enemy interpretations of the discontinuation of German coal deliveries to Denmark were blasted by a Wilhemstrasse spokesman today, who pointed out that urgent wartime importation requirements were given first preference. German coal deliveries to Switzerland are to be continued as far as possible, he added.

CITATIONS

CITATION

XX Naval Air Unit

The above, as an air unit under the direct command of the Convoy Force Headquarters ever since its establishment, upon receiving orders to engage in the protection of our marine routes as well as in anti-enemy submarine operations, splendidly prosecuted its duties by exercise of great efforts over an extensive water area under extremely difficult circumstances. Up to the present, the above unit, either by itself or in collaboration with other units, sank 16 enemy submarines, besides inflicting damage on more than four others. The above naval exploits have greatly contributed to our marine convoy operations and are really outstanding, wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

November 15, 1944

Admiral Naokuni Nomura,
Commander-in-Chief of Convoy Force Headquarters

CITATION

XX Coast-Defense Ship

The above, since it was put into commission operated over a wide sea area, and in defiance of intense heat and heavy seas, while exposed to danger from enemy submarines and planes, engaged in the important duty of securing the sea transport lanes. It has at all times fought heroically and energetically and performed its duties. All the while it alone sank four enemy submarines, thereby making a very great contribution to operations for the defense of the waters of the country. These achievements are recognized as distinguished, wherefore a citation is hereby granted.

November 15, 1944

Admiral Naokuni Nomura,
Commander-in-Chief of Convoy Force Headquarters

CITATION

XX Coast-Defense Ship

The above has, since it was put into commission, operated over a wide sea area, and crossing an ocean where enemy submarines were rampant in defiance of intense heat and thick clouds, engaged in important operations for the securing of our sea lanes. It has at all times fought heroically and energetically and proceeded with the performance of its duties. All this while it sank four enemy submarines, thereby making a very great contribution to operations for the defense of the waters of the country. The achievements are recognized as distinguished, wherefore a citation is hereby granted.

November 15, 1944

Admiral Naokuni Nomura,
Commander-in-Chief of Convoy Force Headquarters

FINAL SOLUTION UNLIKELY ON THORNY BALKAN ISSUE

British Paper Is Pessimistic; Spread of Soviet Influence Stressed in Survey

"The presence of anti-Axis forces in the Balkan States has had the effect of complicating further the political questions between Britain and the Soviet Union," said The Times, London, in an article entitled "A survey of the Balkan Situation," which appeared in a recent issue, according to a report received here. Continuing, The Times stated:

"The concern of Britain is to secure the means of communication in the eastern Mediterranean and in the Central East and to see that Greece, with a peaceable hinterland and Turkey are friendly toward it. The interest of the Soviet Union, on the other hand, is to have Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia within its sphere of influence.

"It is natural that these countries around the Soviet Union should be brought within the sphere of influence established by it and Greece within the sphere of influence set up by Britain. Thus it comes about that there is need of an unreserved exchange of opinions between the leaders of Britain and the Soviet Union in the interest of the security and peace of the Balkans."

Reach an Agreement

At the Moscow Conference, which took place after this Times' article appeared, it seems that Britain and the Soviet Union reached an agreement on the Balkan question as a matter of principle.

The Pravda of November 25 is the authority for the statement that the Moscow Conference resulted in an agreement being reached between Britain and the Soviet Union about the disposal of the Balkan question which has in the past been the powder-magazine of European politics, with the effect of showing the existence of a possibility for the two countries to come to agree on a common policy to be followed by them with regard to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

The Observer of October 29 had a different version of the results of the Moscow discussion. This British paper said that it was impossible altogether to hope for a final settlement of the question of Rumania and of the entire Balkan question, a conclusion to which one was forced to come by what had taken place at the Moscow Conference, whose only achievement was that the countries interested reached an agreement on such questions of secondary importance as the time for action on the Balkan question.

A look at the course of the situation in the Balkans after the Moscow Conference was ended will clarify several things.

In the first place Rumania and Bulgaria have been completely brought under Soviet influence. One result of this is that these countries are anxious to do the bidding of the Soviet Union and fearful of incurring the displeasure of the Soviet Union by failing to observe the provisions of the truce agreements entered into with it.

There are indications that the course of affairs in these countries is deeply affected by the relations they have elected to maintain with the Soviet Union. One of them is the gain of the Communists in the influence they wield with the people in each of the countries, a gain made by taking advantage of the advance of the Red Army into the countries in which they operate.

In Greece the authorities are pushing the work of restoring politics, economy, and public peace with the assistance of British interests. But the course of affairs in Greece with regard to Britain is far from smooth. There is no end of trouble for Britain, a circumstance traceable to the civil war that broke out in Greece as the question of disbanding the army of the ELAS and the Macedonian issue became complicated.

As for the question of Yugoslavia, after the conference of representatives of Belgrade and Moscow, a development took place that gave rise to a hope that Yugoslavia would be placed under a unified government.

It is especially to be noted that by ingenuously manipulating the "national front" the Soviet Union is trying to end all the British and American influence in Yugoslavia.

Below is given an account of the conditions in some of the Balkan states based on information available here.

In Rumania the authorities are confronted with difficulties arising from the way in which it shall carry out the truce agreement concluded

Pressure on Rumania

A short time ago the Rumanian Government was being pressed by the armistic commission whose business is to see that Rumania is faithful to the observance of the provisions of the truce agreement. Especially, the Soviet members of the body urged the speedy carrying out of two of the provisions of the agreement, that is the restoring of anti-Axis properties seized by the Rumanian authorities and the punishment of persons responsible for the war.

One instance out of many of the ways in which the anti-Axis countries are feeling about the attitude of Rumania to the question of observing the truce agreement was furnished by a Moscow radio broadcast which charged Rumania with failure to observe the agreement.

The Communists in Rumania were not slow to make use of the firm attitude of the Soviet Union toward their, country to agitate against the Rumanian Government. Their central committee adopted at the beginning of October a set of slogans for use in their campaign against the Government. One of the slogans was about the adoption and enforcement by the Rumanian Government of measures proposed by the Communists for the realization of their platform which is based on Democratic principles. A second was about redistribution of land under the principle of making illegal the ownership of more than 50 hectares of land. A third called for the more vigorous execution of the policy of friendship toward the Soviet Union and the rendering of positive cooperation to the Red Army. A fourth demanded the clearing up of all workers in the Fascist movement.

Form Democratic Bloc

About the time these slogans were adopted by the Communists, they formed a Democratic bloc embracing all Leftist organizations in the country. Presently this bloc was mobilizing all Leftist forces in the country for use in the attack on the Government. On the other hand, the Communists instigated the people to rise up against the Government, and Anti-Government rallies sponsored by them were of almost daily occurrence.

For a time a report was going about saying that the Agricultural Party, which has polled more than 80 per cent of the votes which have been cast in each of the elections in the past had decided to make common cause with the Democratic bloc.

A subsequent Moscow radio broadcast declared that the party had raised every obstacle to the realization of the Democratic bloc's idea of a Cabinet in which all the elements of the bloc should be represented. Then came a phase of a bitter struggle for power among the Agricultural Party, the Liberal, Anti-Communist and Socialist Parties. It soon became clear to all that there was no way to solve the dispute except by a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

In this way, the second Sanatescu Cabinet came into being on November 4. In the new Cabinet Friedric Manu, leader of the Agricultural Party, did not carry on. But his party continued to be a dominant influence in it, with members holding seven seats out of a total of 18. Naturally the Communist Party was disconsolate, and reports to hand indicate that it is planning to reduce the Agricultural Party to impotency by forming a Communist agricultural front.

(To Be Continued)

Lingayen Defenses Stop American Drive

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Japanese Forces in the Lingayen Bay area are bolstering their positions and are inflicting crippling blows upon the American invaders.

Between January 18 and 24 about one or two divisions of enemy troops landed in the Lingayen Bay area but no changes in the war situation have taken place on the front east of Pagasinan Plain where the Japanese are securely holding their line.

Against the enemy forces that advanced to the Posorrubio sector between the first and second Japanese firing lines, the Imperial Japanese Forces are directing fierce infantry attacks and deadly artillery fire with the result that the enemy's advance has been brought to a dead halt.

On the other hand, the enemy forces in the area east of Manaoag and the Cabaruan Hills gradually moved forward to San Mamel and Asingan, points near the second Japanese firing line.

Meanwhile, the U.S. forces which advanced southward from Dagupan and Lingayen, are continuing to push forward. A force of about 200 U.S. troops supported by about 10 tanks advanced to Mabalcat, about 10 kilometers southeast of Capas in an attempt to reach the Clark Field sector.

In the waters northwest of Mindoro Island, a powerful enemy convoy was spotted cruising northward on the evening of January 25.

Artillery Battle Rages

By M. SASE

Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 26.—In an attempt to force a southward advance, the heavily armed American forces in the Lingayen area, have been directing furious artillery fire against the Japanese position at Mabalacat near Tarlac.

In spite of enormous attrition, the enemy troops, two companies in strength, equipped with tanks and armored cars, moved toward the area near Banban, 30 kilometers south of Tarlao yesterday, and opened fire against the Japanese entrenched at Mabalacat. The Japanese Forces are now concentrating fierce artillery fire on the advancing enemy troops, while others are charging into the midst of the enemy force with bayoneted rifles.

Manila Area Raided

By F. FUJITA and I. ITO

Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE FRONT, January 26.—A total of 96 enemy planes, consisting of B-24's, A-20 A's, P-38's, P-47's and P-40's, raided the Manila area today. A part of the raiders bombed the airfield but were repulsed by furious Japanese counterattacks. Practically no damage was suffered on our side.

PEERS PASS WAR BUDGET

¥85 Billion Bill Approved at Plenary Session Sunday

The Extraordinary Military Budget amounting to ¥85,000,000,000 was approved by the House of Peers at its plenary session held Sunday morning. The bill had been duly passed by the House of Representatives Saturday afternoon, and immediately submitted to the House of Peers.

The Budget Committee of the Upper House on Saturday had immediately met when the bill came from the House of Representatives. The plenary session of the House of Peers meeting at 10 a.m. Sunday, approved the Extraordinary Military Budget.

Iran Offers Reopening Of Oil Talk With Soviet

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 26.—Bey Bayat, Iranian Premier, has proposed the resumption of oil conversations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the sale of oil, as negotiations on concessions had been forbidden by law, says the Svenska Dagbladet which quotes an AP report.

The Iranian Premier declared that he hopes that the Soviets will buy from oil fields in Northern Iran, exploited by French companies with the assistance of Soviet machines, engineers and money, the AP report added.

It was also revealed that attacks made by Iranian papers against the Soviet Union have increased the tension between the two countries. Attacks made by Iranian conservative papers caused protests from the Soviet Ambassador, with the result that the Iranian Government suspended the publication of three papers.

F.D.R. Yields to Moscow

Domei

BERLIN, January 24.—The replacing of the Anglo-American Oil Pact by an International Oil Commission may be described as President Roosevelt's concession to Moscow in the foreign political field and as his internal political concession to the American oil companies, declared the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman.

The elimination of the Washington oil pact on the eve of the impending conference of the Big Three Powers is of great political importance, the Wilhelmstrasse pointed out. The Washington pact between the British and American Governments provided for a common exploitation of the oil resources of the world by cooperating in the production and the price policy and by establishing a common route in the Near East.

The new International Oil Commission, on the other hand, which has now taken the place of the Washington oil pact is of a general nature only. This commission will have no authority but merely the task of giving its members information and support.

The German Foreign Office, the spokesman pointed out, received definite information on January 21 that the new proposal of the American oil industry for a revision of the Washington oil pact presented to the State Department, has been accepted by Roosevelt although the latter formerly had made strong objections.

The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman in this connection called to mind that the Moscow Government had made strong diplomatic protests against the Washington oil pact especially because of the Soviet interest in the Iranian oil. The transformation of this pact into an International Oil Commission is giving Moscow the opportunity to participate in all agreements.

Imperialistic Aim Noted

Domei

BERLIN, January 26.—General Charles de Gaulle's arguments on France's claims to the Rhineland are in accordance with French imperialism, stated the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman in answer to a question. It was not worth the while to enter into a discussion with De Gaulle on this subject, he pointed out.

Berlin quarters are leaving the question open as to whether De-Gaulle's agitation, after having been dropped from the Three Power Conference, would in any way impress the partners at this conference.

22 B-29's Shot Down In Battle Over Tokyo

Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down 22 B-29 bombers in the counterattacking battle with the enemy air formations that attacked Tokyo Metropolis on January 27 and damaged the majority of the remaining raiders, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 4 p.m. on Sunday.

Twelve of the Japanese have self-blasted or have not yet returned.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE

4 p.m., January 28

"Our Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down 22 planes (those rammed included) over various places on the raiding route on January 27 in the counterattacking battle with the enemy planes that raided Tokyo Metropolis, and also damaged the majority of the remaining enemy aircraft.

"Losses on our side total 12 planes which have self-blasted or have not yet returned."

Raiders Nearly Annihilated

Counterattacking about 70 Mariana-based B-29 bombers which raided Tokyo Metropolis on the afternoon of January 27, Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces in cooperation with AA Gun Units shot down 22 bombers over various places such as Lake Hamana, Mount Fuji, Tokyo Metropolis, as well as Chiba and Ibaraki prefectures. In addition the Japanese Forces damaged the major strength of the enemy formations.

In confusion, the B-29 formations made a disorderly flight toward the south hotly pursued by the Japanese Wild Eagles who inflicted damage upon a large number of the fleeing aircraft.

Kansai, Kanto Area Raided

Three Mariana-based B-29 bombers made reconnaissance flights over the Kansai and Kanto districts between 10 and 11 a.m. on January 28. The first raider penetrated the skies over southwest Tokyo at 10 a.m. from the direction of Tokyo Bay and after flying in a northerly direction, fled southward.

The second enemy came over the Hanshin district from the direction of Kochi and fled after passing over Mie at 10.20 a.m.

The third appeared over Owashi, Mie Prefecture, and flew eastward over Lake Biwa penetrating the northern part of the Kanto district shortly after 10 a.m. and fled at 11 a.m. by way of Mito.

One B-29 bomber raided Tokyo at 11:30 p.m. on Saturday dropping bombs and incendiaries over Matsudo before fleeting toward the sea area. This raider, however, is believed to have been hit by Japanese Anti-Air Raid Units.

3 Enemy Warships Hit By Nippon Submarines

Domei

PHILIPPINE Base, January 27.—Japanese submarines attacked enemy transports in Mindanao Sea on the night of January 24, and scored torpedo hits on two transports and one ship of undisclosed type.

CORREGIDOR AREA RAIDED

By Ohata and Fujita of the Press Corps

PHILIPPINE FRONT, January 27.—From early Friday morning till late in the afternoon, 162 enemy planes in several waves and consisting of 43 B-24's, three B-26's, 41 P-70's, 35 P-38's, 39 P-47's and one P-51, incessantly bombed and machinegunned Corregidor, Bataan Peninsula, Cavite and other vicinity near Manila. In addition to the ordinary bombs, they used some magnetic bombs. Especially in the neighborhood of Cavite, they even used several mines suspended by means of small parachutes.

Damage caused in these air raids was very small, demolition of a few dwelling houses and commercial offices being the entire damage inflicted.

Previously, Corregidor has been air raided for two days in succession by a comparatively large number of enemy planes and B-26's and P-70's appeared in the Luzon front for the first time.

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Hakune, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144. 352. 358. Telephone: Ginza (57) 303. 403, 5857. 5853, 5859, 7005.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 84348.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1776.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 2970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥32.50; one year, ¥68.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1945

THE AMERICAN MANPOWER SHORTAGE

Since the new development in the military situation during the closing part of last year, the American forces have been experiencing ever mounting personnel and material attrition on all fronts. As the result, a serious shortage of fighting personnel on the fronts and of labor for munitions production at home has been brought about and the United States has come face to face with a new manpower crisis.

Henry Stimson, United States Secretary of War, on January 18 said that the losses in December on the Western Front for the American ground forces alone were 74,788 and that the losses since the Normandy landing in June were 332,912. If the losses suffered by the air forces, naval forces and merchant marine as well as the enormous losses of MacArthur's forces in the Philippines were to be added, the total would reach an appalling figure. Moreover, it is the opinion of qualified observers that the actual United States army and navy losses since the start of the war are at least three times the total of 711,950 announced by Stimson last Thursday. Meanwhile, a considerable number of Americans have been incapacitated or killed as the result of accidents in American war plants. But in spite of the fact that the United States has been expending American lives in such a manner, the military situation has not developed as satisfactorily as she had hoped for. Furthermore, gruelling difficulties are still to be expected in the future as it is certain that the fighting will become still more bitter to cause the American personnel losses to mount at a still steeper rate.

The American war leaders, hard put to deal with the present situation, are working frantically to find some way to break through the crisis. On January 17, President Roosevelt in a letter to Andrew May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, demanded the passage of a National Service Act, declaring that the need for such an act had increased since his message on the state of the Union early this year. Roosevelt thus admitted how unfavorably the situation is developing. Roosevelt also sent to May the joint report he had received from General George Marshall, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Admiral Ernest King, Chief of Naval Operations, to support his demands.

The joint report by Marshall and King said that the present manpower resources of the army and navy, already taxed to the breaking point, would be further strained by the 600,000 replacements needed by the army and the 300,000 recruitments needed by the navy by June 30 and urged immediate action. It furthermore said that 700,000 additional workers would be needed to meet urgent war production requirements, adding that eight French divisions would have to be equipped, that the equipment lost in the German offensive in Belgium and Luxemburg would have to be replaced, and that equipment would have to be produced for reserves which at present did not exist. The joint report also declared that the increased tempo of the Pacific war was causing heavy damage to American warships and indicated that as the rate of attrition to shipping, equipment and personnel rose in the Philippine fighting, further increases in personnel and material would be required.

Thus the United States, according to her war leaders, will have to mobilize 1,600,000 more men within the next five months. Will the United States Government succeed in this mobilization? According to an announcement by the Office of War Information, the total American population as of July 1, 1943, was 136,000,000. The number of persons between the ages of 16 and 64 is estimated at 94,000,000. Because allowances must be made for the sick and crippled and those who are occupied with family duties, the absolute limit for mobilization is placed at 39,000,000 males and 27,000,000 females, or a total of 65,000,000. Of this number, ten per cent are Negroes and eleven per cent naturalized citizens and aliens. Moreover, it includes the American casualties of almost two million. Therefore, the United States, which by the end of last year had drafted for armed service 11,000,000 men and mobilized 53,000,000 persons for labor, has already reached the ultimate limit of mobilization. Actually, the peak in the number of workers and working hours was reached in the middle of 1943, since which time the figures have been steadily falling. The trend is the same with munitions production, which hit the ceiling in the middle of 1943 and since then has been falling.

Furthermore, the American manpower resources are running dry, because the rapid spread of birth control ideas after the First World War caused a fall in the birth rate which has resulted today in the decline of the population under twenty years of age. Despite the drying up of the American manpower resources, however, the development of the war calls for the mobilization of still more Americans for the armed services and for labor. Inasmuch as the Americans think that vast military forces and huge material power alone can bring victory, it will be but natural for them to exert still further desperate efforts to gather more men and materials to throw into the fray.

But from the standpoint of manpower resources, the United States today is faced with a truly serious crisis. As a plan to break through this crisis, Roosevelt and the other war leaders have again brought up the National Service Act. This bill was presented to Congress in May last year, at which time the bill was rejected to Roosevelt's discomfiture. Now Roosevelt, depending upon the momentum of his fourth term election and upon the superiority held by his own party in Congress, is attempting to push the bill to enactment.

The fact that the United States has been brought to a point in which she cannot carry on the war without putting into effect such a law so fundamentally opposed to the democratic ideology is significant, particularly when the United States professes to be fighting for the maintenance of democratic principles. Roosevelt, who today is attempting to seize from the people their democratic right to choose their own occupations and to shift from one job to another and who is striving to force them into compulsory labor, is no longer a democrat but a tyrannical destroyer of democracy. Roosevelt holds that the United States must fight even by wiping out the democratic freedoms; he would sacrifice the United States and her people to his imperialistic lust.

But even should Roosevelt succeed in forcing the passage of a National Service Act, it will not change the fact that the American manpower resources are running dry. A given number cannot be made greater by any amount of juggling. A few men may be gained for the fighting services and a few workers for the munitions plants, but the only result will be the further restricting of civilian production and a further lowering of the standard of living. Thus the American policy of relying on vast armed forces and enormous material power is like satisfying the stomach by chopping off one's own arms and legs.

On the Bus

The bus was full as a large lady elbowed her way in.

Lady: "Two fares, please. One for me and one for my husband outside."

Conductor: "Can't your husband pay his own fare? How am I to know which is your husband?"

Lady: "Impudence I shall complain to the company."

Conductor: "Calm yourself, madam. I can imagine what your husband is like."

Roosters

"Why do hens always lay in the daytime?"

"Because at night they become roosters."

It's a Bargain

Nervous Suitor: "If I give you a dollar, will you tell me what your sister says about me?"

Little Brother: "Make it two and I'll tell you what dad's going to do to you.'

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Dumbarton Oaks Plan, Atlantic Charter Are Only Idle Dreams

The fateful year, 1945, came in with many foremost American critics saying that the British foreign policy is awakening to the realization of a distinct drop in the temperature of Anglo-American relations.

Among the incidents that have marred American cooperation are: the Brettan Woods Conference where Lord Keynes and the United States Treasury Secretary, Henry Morgenthau, could not "agree" on the world financial policy; the Dumbarton Oaks security talks which saw failure in the "big three" to reach an agreement on the plan for a peace organization and the resultant postponement of the United States Security Conference; the blocking by the Senate of the Anglo-American oil agreement; the International Air Conference in Chicago in which the British and American viewpoints were diametrically opposed from the beginning to end; and the Secretary of State Stettinius' official censure of the British policy in Italy and Greece.

Some extremist Anglophobes congressmen and newspapers have naturally been "playing the story to the bone", but even better, the balanced liberals have been attacking the "British imperialism" when not long ago they were enthusiastic friends of Britain's fight against Nazism and the foremost American force favoring lend-lease and other aid to their allies and were battling for American participation in world affairs.

Big Mix-Up

The confused European political situation is forcing American foreign policy to get into the biggest mix-up. The widespread Russian sphere of interest, which provoked the strong British interventionism to order the forming of a security alliance against the Russian power, and the French recovery as one of the European big countries that was made by the use of the Anglo-Russian confrontation, frustrated the Dumbarton Oaks resolution.

Today one can see that the idealistic American picture in postwar time cannot exist in Europe and the Atlantic Charter and the Dumbarton Oaks resolution are only documents which are too silly to consider them being capable of realization.

The Polish and Greek questions, the Belgian, Italian and French matters are showing that the so-called small states in Europe cannot be managed by the idealistic ideology of the former League of Nations and thus there is the biggest danger of a third world war.

America's Position in Europe

What the Americans can have in Europe after the war ends is a question. The sphere of interest like the Russians and the British is also a question. The Balkans, Baltics and Scandinavia were already fixed as the Russian interested sphere.

Toward France, Belgium, Holland those countries along the Mediterranean coast, Britain is working hard in forming her influence areas. Even the promised American occupation zone in Germany after the war became smaller after France became one of the Powers which will also share Germany. Then the economical and commercial advantages in postwar Europe are a question.

It is clear that there will be a very small buying power among the European countries in postwar time which are already ruined by the bombings and the hardships of the war. Furthermore, it is hopeless when one refers to the fact that the American export commodities will be extraordinarily expensive for customers after the war.

Thousands of American youths are shedding blood on the Western Front above all after the German counter-offensive started. For what purpose? Are the Americans shedding blood only for the forming of uncertainty among the so-called liberated countries? Are they dying for rendering a third world war inevitable? This is the general American feeling upon their rights on European soil.

The questions ought to confuse the foreign policy of the State Department and of the White House. Recently President Roosevelt at his press conference declared that the Atlantic Charter never has been signed by anyone and that there were no transcriptions of it.

U.S. Foreign Policy in Europe

Referring to today's situation in Europe the President had been making this declaration all right. But what will be the American foreign policy to Europe? Secretary of State Stettinius, facing the Greek conflict, declared that America's non-intervention policy toward these smaller states in Europe, but the State Secretary could present nothing but an irresponsible attitude.

Journalist Lippman remarked, "we should not be isolationistic". But how can America intervene in European questions, with America's biggest Allies making a severe race in getting wider areas as their interested sphere and the smaller nations wavering among them?

Senator Burton Wheeler remarked in a debate recently: "I don't think that anyone can say what our foreign policy will be, because I believe that it depends upon what Russia will do. Russia has the trump card. We cannot do very much in case Russia should declare that she intends annexing Poland, Finland and the Dardanelles and that she wishes to establish a sphere of influence including Norway and Sweden. She can also take a great part of China. I don't think that even the President can say what will be the foreign policy of this country."

The idealistic Dumbarton Oaks plan and the Atlantic Charter were only a midsummer night's dream and realistic interventionism is refused by the State Department.

The American foreign policy toward Europe is nil today while the old isolationism is getting its reanimation day by day.

U.S. WAR AIMS

By JAPONICUS

In view of the still prevailing obscurity in American war aims, it would not be out of place to review "American Unity and Asia" by Pearl S. Buck, a tiny, little collection of articles and speeches published in 1942. It is avowedly a war propaganda book, in which the author of the "Good Earth" tries to solidify the "motley folk" at the home front and to stem the tide of Asiatic unity. For cementing the unity of the American people in their war efforts as well as for enlisting the Chinese and Indians in America's stratagem to crush the champion for Asiatic emancipation, the enunciation of clear-cut American "war aims" is regarded as categorically imperative. Whether those enunciated war "aims" are in accord with reality or purely fictitious may not matter much, so long as they work!

For centuries it has been the custom of Western nations to occupy themselves with the so-called casus belli or cause of war. We are told that the casus belli of the war of 1739 between England and Spain which finally developed into the War of the Spanish Succession, was the mutilation of the ear of Captain Jenkins and that at first it was called Jenkins' Ear War. We are also told that a dispute over manure constituted the casus belli of a sanguinary war between Chili and Peru in the nineteenth century. A dispute over a pig is said to have once threatened to become the casus belli of an Anglo-American war. Since the famous Grotian theory of just and unjust wars was universally accepted among Western nations, it was natural that every warring nation should have endeavored to set forth what would be generally accepted as just cause for taking up arms. The distinction between "causes" and "pretexts" of war may be traced as far back as the judicious Polybius. But the "cause" alleged by a belligerent nation was too often a "pretext," a homage that devils pay to justice. The alleged casus belli of the War of 1812 between England and America was the upholding of the freedom of the sea, but historians pronounce that the real cause was the land hunger of the U.S.A.. The alleged cause of the Mexican War was Mexico's "unjustifiable" stand on boundary disputes, but the annexation by the United States of vast areas after the War made one wonder where the real cause lay. The same was true of the alleged casus belli of the Spanish-American war of 1898, viz., the blowing up of the Maine by Spain and then Spain's lack of sincerity in promising the pacification of Cuba. In view of the post-war annexation by American of Spanish island possessions, in the Pacific as well as in the Atlantic Ocean which brought her strategic outposts far into the Far East, skeptics cannot be blamed for asking themselves what really was the cause of the war. In the twentieth century Uncle Sam set a new fashion of enunciating "war aims" rather than "casus belli." A general picture of the post-war world is painted in alluring hues and she calls it her war-aims. In such a picture the ambitions of a few industrial and political leaders desiring the control of markets, natural resources, concessions and spheres of influences which are often assimilated to national policy are scrupulously withheld. They are in substance "peace-aims" rather than "war-aims." A realist like Walter Lipmann, had, therefore, to wait for two years, watching the progress of the war, before he could formulate the "U.S. War Aims" in terms of grandiose American Imperialism! This replacement of a casual conception for a teleological one may theoretically be a progress, but we sometimes wonder whether this change in western mores really marks progress of mankind. For we have to admit, with old Polybius, that sometimes a distinction must still be made between the real aim and the pretext.

With a view to soliciting the aid of 390,000,000 dark-skinned Indians and 450,000,000 yellow-skinned Chinese as well as of 12,000,000 citizens of African descent in the U.S.A., the authoress weighs the comparative merits of a number of versions on American war aims, already proclaimed by some of her countrymen, e.g., national survival, defense of American standard of living, freedom of the seas, maintenance of American political and economic outposts in the Orient. She finds them unsatisfactory and feels that America needs a "greater rallying point, a louder battle cry to defeat the Axis." She concludes that "democracy by which she means freedom for all, freedom and human equality" is the best. Her eloquence in expounding the thesis certainly helps to lull such suspicions as may be entertained by Asiatics not only toward the eminent authoress in her new role but toward Uncle Sam for whom she speaks. Her apparent candour helps to make them believe that she is personally honest and sincere. They may have to confess however, that such ominous words as "There now remains as a war aim the general feeling that it would be better for us to remain in the Orient than for the Axis to gain power there. I believe this certainly as an American" makes them a bit uneasy as to what her real motive is.

Once the choice of "democracy" as America's war aim has been decided upon, it is in order for her to paint the enemy countries in darkest colors as flatly denying this lofty principle for which America is sacrificing her sons.

The authoress confesses that she does not know either Italy or Germany. However she assumes, following the dominant American prejudices and without examining the accuracy of the assumption itself, that the totalitarian nations are out to enslave the world and are solely responsible for the conflagration. She fails to take the trouble of examining the opposite assumption if the satiated democracies after the Versailles Settlement had shown willingness peaceably to make liberal, political and economic concessions to the unsatiated powers in Europe, the latter might not have been compelled to adopt fascism or integral nationalism as the form of their polity for emancipating their nations from the oppressive injustices imposed by the former, and that such concessions would have indeed been a slight sacrifice for them as compared with the immense losses which the democracies have suffered and will have to suffer.

The authoress boasts she knows Japan very well. "I have lived in Japan for months at a time, and all through my life, even in my childhood I visited Japan at intervals"! The brevity of sojourn does not, it is true, necessarily disqualify a person for penetrating into the mysteries of national character of an alien nature. It seems, for instance, that the late John H. Wigmore, her learned compatriot, whose sojourn in Japan was only for three years and odd months understood the genius of the Japanese people much more deeply than say Joseph C. Grew, the eminent diplomat who stayed here for a decade but was mentally unequipped to transcend the traditional American categories of thought in his judgment of Japan and the Japanese.

Mrs. Buck's ignorance of Japan is colossal, if we judge by such passages: "The aggressive cruel spirit of Japan's modern leaders is the result of a very deep fault in Japanese civilization. It is the result of a lack of democracy which is ingrained in Japanese life and has been for centuries." "Democracy is something they know nothing about and have not even heard about." The result is the very brilliant idea suggested by the author of dispatching a group of Japanese Americans here to lead a new democratic Japan, for "new leaders will not be found in Japan"! In sharp contrast she depicts the Chinese as a paragon of democrats and also calls the Indians as a great "democratic" people. She fails to know or pretends not to be aware that there is a deep-rooted spiritual unity binding the civilizations of India, China and Japan.

On the other hand positing "democracy" as America's war aims, however, the authoress had to face bravely two problems of extreme delicacy.

First as to British, Dutch and American imperialism in the Orient which she can hardly dare to regard as "democratic" in spirit. She admits that "the strongest imperialism of our times has been British" and that "Britain is a democracy fighting for her Empire." Moreover, the closing words of Churchill's first speech in Washington: "The British and American peoples will for their own safety and the good of all walk together side by side in majority, justice and peace," make her nervous, for she fears that the phrase "walking together in majesty" would imply to the colored peoples nothing less than "a formidable white imperialism more dangerous to them than anything even a victorious Japan can threaten." For similar reasons she is upset by the advocacy of the American Union. Now with the white English-speaking portions of the British Empire, "with such other peoples as may be found ready and able to unite." She feels uncomfortable by reason of obscurantism which characterizes the pronounced war aims of America and her allies with regard to colored nations. She says, "Our war aims are not clear to our (Asiatic) allies. How can they trust us—after the experiences of history. White men in the past have ruled the Indians, Indo-Chinese, Malayans, the East Indians, the Filipinos, and to some extent the Chinese. What guarantees are there that they will not want to rule them in the future? There has been nothing in the statement of our war aims anywhere that gives any guarantee of our change of heart for the future."

However, she tries as best she can to extenuate the guilt of British imperialism. She states that it is a sign of British democratic spirit that Britain has neither deported nor killed such a man as Gandhi. She does not stop to reflect on the question: Is it not due so much to a British love of "democracy" as to her astute Imperial statesmanship which clearly foresees the vast and grave consequences that might arise as a result of the deportation or death of the saintly patriot in a community consisting of some four hundred million intensely religious souls?

Second as to the maltreated twelve million negroe citizens in America. She knows perfectly well that they are compelled to live in ghettos, to take what work they can get and that at a considerably lower wage, etc., etc., Even in war time, she states, the majority of defense industries refuse to employ colored labor on anything like an equal basis with white labor. They are subject to resolute segretion in the army and to the practical limitations in the navy. Can they be asked to fight for democracy and equality which they do not possess anyway? During her stay in the Orient, she witnessed with her own eyes a white policeman beating a Chinese coolie in Shanghai, a white sailor kicking a Japanese in Kobe, an English captain lash out with his whip at an Indian vendor. How can Orientals be expected to believe that the American invasion of Asia is synonymous with the establishment of democracy and equality in that region? She confesses that "it is the white peoples who have the deepest race prejudices." As it is, she, feels insecurity and fear. The unity may be jeopardized at the home front. The colored allies in Asia may be alienated and lost. Something must certainly be said and done to ward off such dangers.

(To Be Concluded)

CHINA'S CULTURAL RENAISSANCE

Editor's Note: The following article by Tetsuo Oyama appeared in the December issue of the Toa Bunkaken.

IV

We shall now proceed to examine the character of Chinese culture, but before going into this task I wish to consider the essence of Chinese culture as a link in East Asian culture. This is an arduous task and I shall make use of the study made by Satoru Tominaga in his work already quoted.

Although Oriental culture is described as "subjective" or "spiritual" in its classification, in reality it is neither subjective nor objective. It is both subjective and objective at the same time; it is spiritual but at the same time it is also natural. The synthetic condition of Oriental ideas resembles the limited use made in the Oriental languages of personal pronouns. The formal principle of Oriental culture is neither simply subjective nor simply objective but it is realistic. But the substance of this realistic content is "natural" rather than anything else. To be more concrete, this does not mean that it excludes the spiritual but rather contains it also.

It may seem strange that culture, especially tangible culture, should be described as natural, but this is generally admitted to be true in the case of the Oriental conceptual forms. Concepts have close relations with social systems and customs. Even the Oriental tangible culture is made up of comparatively simple forms and materials; it may be said to have profound relations with nature which it positively takes in, rather than being simply natural and primitive. Some part of this natural form of Oriental culture has come from the Orient's nature directly, while others have come from the composition and forms of the Oriental society. It is not so much that primitive ancient culture remained and lagged behind as it was consciously preserved and developed in that direction. The characteristic of the Oriental community is found in the collective structure of self-sufficient agricultural villages; and makes a sharp contrast with the Occidental community centering around the Mediterranean Sea; the characteristic of which was urbanity which was based from the very beginning on commercial and industrial activities.

Still Survive in Oriental Form

To say that the characteristics of Oriental culture and its ideas are natural is that they are opposite of what are human, artificial, personal and subjective; and this is the foundation of the cosmopolitan and human views of the Orientals and their arts. All the religions and classical ideas of the Orient still survive vigorously either in their original forms or in some other forms and the common base far its religions, morality and political ideas is that they are "natural." The Confucianism of China worships both ancestors and Heaven. Heaven is another term for God. The same may be said of the light of Zoroastrianism. A natural ooject is also Gou for Brahmanism. In the Orient the "natural" elements of primitive religions are not lost. Even Judaism and Mohammedanism having a personal deity possess the principle of unity between government and religious teachings. Especially in Mohammedanism much of the natural elements of primitive religions of the Araba have been preserved. Thus, Oriental natural pantheism or the idea of unity between human or ego and natural elements, has come to be formed. The ideas of China, as shown by Confucianism, are more practical than those of India, and their purely theoretical portion is less than that of the latter. But this has resulted in a scientific attitude rather than in an abstract philosophy. This is shown by the famous quotation of Confucius, "I shall not speak of supernatural power or of devils." But he was a great idealist and practical man at the same time. His "Way" was not a property of individuals but represented the racial spirit of China and was a manifestation of national morality and faith in that country. Needless to state, this Chinese idea is an important element of Oriental spirit and one of the Oriental types of thought. This "Way" of Confucianism is at once Heaven and nature.

I have above dwelt on the natural element of the basis of Oriental culture but I can also point out many other characteristics of the same culture. For instance, there are such other elements as irrational, intuitive, unanalytical, practical and visionary elements, or such politico-social tendancies as collective, organically totalitarian, non-egoistic elements. While an analytical and rationalistic tendency has a mechanical trend, an irrationalistic and intuitive tendency is characterized by an organic element. Moreover, the tendency of Oriental collective organic totalitarianism results in a non-egoistic self-sacrificing tendency.

Nature of Chinese Culture

We have seen the characteristics of Oriental culture the substance of which I have endeavored to elucidate above. Now let us consider the nature of the inherent culture of China. Needless to state, while Chinese culture has the above mentioned characteristic elements as a link in Oriental culture, it differs from other links of Oriental culture such as the cultures of Japan, India, etc. The characteristic racial elements of Chinese culture are usually taken as the essence of it. This is only too natural in view of the fact that culture consisting in customs, manners, and cosmopolitan views reflects the racial and local cnaracteristics of a nation and forms the very nucleus of its racials consciousness.

Now, let us consider the question whether or not to restore China's racial culture as a tradition in the right sense of the word will be harmonious with the spirit of the restoration of Greater East Asia as enunciated by the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations which stated that the countries of Greater East Asia will mutually respect their respective traditions, develop the creative faculties of each race and thereby enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia. Considered from the diversity of racial culture, there is a great difference between Japanese culture and Chinese culture which difference will be clearly brought out by comparing the racial nature of Japan with that of China. This difference is also seen in the national polity of China and Japan. Thus, there are many scholars who stress the differences between Japanese and Chinese cultures and are inclined to believe that the two cannot be harmonized. While this difference is true enough and there is much in the argument of such scholars, I am firmly convinced that the solution of this difficulty can be made through the grasping of the essence of Japanese culture. I take Tsuneo Yonaiyama as the representative exponent of those who stress the differences between Japanese and Chinese cultures. In his article entitled "The Chinese Race and Its Culture" contributed to the Gaiko Jiho, December 1, 1937, he writes as follows:

"Vague though my expression is, I am inclined to believe that whereas Japanese culture is ratner isolated and particular, Chinese culture is markedly universal and human. My point will be clearer if, instead of using the term culture, such expressions as literature and arts are employed. Japanese inherent literature, ideas and the so-called Japanese spirit are all peculiar to Japan. These have grown and developed from the special circumstances of Japan such as the history of her national foundation and rather than human. Thus, Japanese literature, arts and inherent spiritual culture have been inevitably marked by a profound national and racial consciousness.

"While Japanese culture is national, racial and characterized by an isolated particularism, Chinese culture is human and possesses universality that may be true with other races, and therein lies its dominant characteristic. As it is, she, feels insecurity and fear. The unity may be jeopardized at the home front. The colored allies in Asia may be alienated and lost. Something must certainly be said and done to ward off such dangers.

Second as to the maltreated twelve million negroe citizens in America. She knows perfectly well that they are compelled to live in ghettos, to take what work they can get and that at a considerably lower wage, etc., etc., Even in war time, she states, the majority of defense industries refuse to employ colored labor on anything like an equal basis with white labor. They are subject to resolute segretion in the army and to the practical limitations in the navy. Can they be asked to fight for democracy and equality which they do not possess anyway? During her stay in the Orient, she witnessed with her own eyes a white policeman beating a Chinese coolie in Shanghai, a white sailor kicking a Japanese in Kobe, an English captain lash out with his whip at an Indian vendor. How can Orientals be expected to believe that the American invasion of Asia is synonymous with the establishment of democracy and equality in that region? She confesses that "it is the white peoples who have the deepest race prejudices." As it is, she, feels insecurity and fear. The unity may be jeopardized at the home front. The colored allies in Asia may be alienated and lost. Something must certainly be said and done to ward off such dangers.

(To Be Concluded)

"Chief Defect Is Chinese Culture

Such may have been the Chinese culture of the past. But never has China attained the consciousness of a State as she is doing at present, so that it is perceived in various quarters in China that such an individualistic view of culture should be rectified as being an unworthy custom, and reform movements have risen, led by such men as Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek. Both the new national movement and the new life movement are such reform movements and no other. In their case, the narrowest defile which stands in the way of the State consists in the fact that the Chinese view of the world is individualistic and non-nationalistic. Thus, the chief characteristic of Chinese culture has become the unavoidable defect of the Chinese at present. It will be perceived that the resurgence of the Chinese race and the rebirth of the Chinese State is only possible by eradicating this defect of the Chinese.

We have seen that the restoration of Chinese inherent culture does not consist in a reversion to simple and primitive conditions by the Chinese race, nor is it meant to be inheritance of antiquated cultural values; on the contrary, it must be a return to the lofty and profound creativeness of ancient culture. It is also clear that the restoration of Chinese culture should also be of such a nature as will undergo a constant, refreshing and active creative evolution in conformity with the changes of times and the demands of realities.

The following is a quotation from the speech delivered by Chiang Kai-shek at the commencement of his new life movement regarding the ethical life of the Japanese people:

"The Japanese do not mouths such words of ethical principles as ceremony justice, purity and modesty, but in all their actions—in their meals, clothing, housing and walking—they manifest tangibly and intangibly the spirit of these cardinal principles of ceremony, justice, purity and modesty. By carrying out such an education for several decades have the Japanese succeeded in creating their present strong State."

(To Be Continued)

INDIAN MASS MEETING HELD

Domei

RANGOON, January 25.—On the return of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, to Rangoon from a visit to Japan, a mass meeting was held here by the Indian Independence League on January 13, his 47th birthday, in order to demonstrate the resolve of the Indians in Burma for independence and for the fight against Britain.

The mass meeting, while felicitating the Head of the Provisional Government on his robust health, pledged the utmost effort of the Indians to march straight to the goal by concentrating all the material and spiritual power at their command.

In an address at the meeting, Subhas Chandra Bose discussed the present situation of the World War, and emphasizing that Japan possessed Special Attack Corps, declared that the time was coming for the Axis Powers to resume the offensive.

While expressing his strong conviction for final victory, the Head of the Provisional Government urged all Indians to fight out the war until victory is assured, surmounting difficulties with the spirit of the Japanese Special Attacks Corps. He called upon the Indians in East Asia to rise up in the cause of India and East Asia.

Fruits of Wisdom

We are more sociable, and get on better with people by the heart than the intellect.—Bruyere.

• • •

Sleep, the antechamber of the grave.—Richter.

• • •

Silence is the safest course for any man to adopt who distrusts himself. —Rochefoucauld.

• • •

It is equally a mistake to hold one's self too high, or to rate one's self too cheap.—Goethe.

• • •

Self-love, as it happens to be well or ill conducted, constitutes virtue and vice.—Rochefoucauld.

• • •

As it is the characteristic of great wits to say much in few words, so small wits seem to have the gift of speaking much and saying nothing. —Rochefoucauld.

• • •

The strongest symptom of wisdom in man is his being sensible of his own follies.—Rochefoucauld.

• • •

It is more easy to be wise for others than for ourselves.—Rochefoucauld.

• • •

No man can live piously or die righteously without a wife.—Richter.